

## DIPLOMATS WHO RECEIVE THEIR PASSPORTS.

MEXICAN CHARGE  
GOES TO CANADA

Algará Promptly Leaves  
Washington on Getting  
His Passports.

HIS BODYGUARD A  
SECRET SERVICE MAN

Diplomatic Relations Completely  
Severed with O'Shaughnessy  
Leaving His Post.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 23.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and the government of Huerta, such as they were, have been completely severed.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, got his passports from Huerta yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and leaves the capital to-night or in the morning.

Señor Don A. Algará R. de Terreros, the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires here, called on Secretary Bryan just before noon to-day and asked for his passports, which were given to him, despite the fact that Mr. Algará had not been recognized, because the government which he represented had not obtained recognition here.

The passports were made out in the name of Mr. Algará, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico. The diplomat left Washington for Canada to-night. He would have wished to return to Mexico himself, but was unable to do so. He was accompanied by an American secret service man and four members of the Mexican Embassy staff.

Negro Messenger Off.

Eddie Savoy, the white haired negro messenger who for thirty years has presided over the outer door of the office of the American Secretary of State, rushed out of Mr. Bryan's office at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon with a great linen envelope under his hand, addressed to Señor Algará and closed with the great red wax seal of the State Department.

When Eddie walks he waddles, so bowed are his short legs, and when he hurries, as he did this afternoon, he looks like a ship at sea, but he is one of the most finished as well as experienced diplomats in the service. He pushed the button impatiently, giving several short rings, the signal ordinarily used only by a secretary of the department, which demands immediate attention from the elevator operator.

It was the third time that Eddie, as every one in Washington called him, had started from the State Department on a like mission. Back in 1888 it was he who gave the walking papers to Mr. Cleveland sent to Sir Sackville West, the British Minister, who became involved in Mexican politics and ventured to write a letter advising some people how to vote in the Presidential campaign of that year.

Wilson Liked Algará.

It was with sincere regret that officials of Washington witness the departure of Señor Algará. He came here to be charged for Mexico during the crisis of last year through the withdrawal of the last Mexican Ambassador. There is not a mistake charged against him at the State Department, and in Washington society he was universally liked and admired. The young Mexican diplomat was well known to the President who, on more than one occasion, seemed to take pains to be nice to him. Mr. Algará was accompanied from Washington to-night by H. M. Branch, J. N. Saldana, L. R. Rivera-Rosas and J. J. Rivas, all members of the embassy staff. It has not been decided what nation or embassy will have charge of Mexican affairs here.

AMERICANS AND MEXICANS  
IN FRANCE ASK TO FIGHT

U.S. Officers Communicate with  
Embassy—De la Barra Re-  
ceives Volunteer Offers.

Paris, April 23.—Several of the American officers on duty in France communicated with the American Embassy to-day informing officials of their whereabouts in case they should be ordered for service in Mexico.

The American officers here by permission of the French government besides Major Spencer Cosby, the military attaché, include Captain William A. Cashe, serving with a French regiment at Orleans; Captain Nelson E. Marquette and Lieutenant Albert T. Bishop, at Chalons-sur-Marne; Lieutenant Carl Boyd, with a division at Fontainebleau; Lieutenant William S. Martin, at the cavalry school at Saumur; Captain Francis R. Pope, at the quartermasters' school; Captain Frank Parker, at the war college; and Lieutenants Edwin St. John Greble, Jr., and Francis W. Honeycutt, who have just arrived and who have not yet been assigned.

Many offers by Mexicans desirous of volunteering for service in Mexico were received again to-day by Francisco de la Barra, Mexican Minister to France. In reply the minister expressed his thanks and told the volunteers they must forget political divisions and that they should work only for the great interests of their country, which had been attacked unjustly. The minister is not taking any action in connection with sending the volunteers to Mexico. He is leaving them to decide how they shall return.

In the mean time, a committee composed of prominent Mexican women in France has been formed to aid the Mexican White Cross.

Aeroplane for Government.

Chicago, April 23.—Eleven aeroplanes, the property of the Aero Club of Illinois, will be sold or given to the United States government for use in Mexico, if needed. A committee was appointed to-day to communicate with the authorities in Washington to ascertain whether the flying machines are wanted.

Secretary of Labor Wilson is the fourth member of President Wilson's Cabinet to write for our Sunday Magazine. See his article on child labor, entitled "Just Children," in our next Sunday Magazine.



NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY,  
UNITED STATES CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES  
IN MEXICO. INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

SEÑOR ALGARÁ, MEXICAN  
CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES IN WASHINGTON  
© CLINGBIST

WILSON RELIEVES  
STRAIN BY DRIVE

Steady Stream of Callers at White  
House Starts Right After  
Breakfast.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 23.—The President spent a busy day, with the black war clouds hovering over his administration, breaking the strain of keeping in close touch with the Mexican situation only by taking an automobile ride this afternoon, and even then he was probably working over in his mind the mass of data which poured into the White House during the day.

Before 8 o'clock President Wilson was ready for breakfast, despite the fact that his short sleep had been disturbed earlier in the morning. At 9 o'clock Secretary Bryan and Robert Lansing, counselor of the Department of State, conferred with him. The Secretary of the Navy joined the three at 9:30 o'clock, saying as he entered the White House that he thought the occupation of Tampico and naval operations on the Pacific Coast were the subjects under consideration.

When Secretary Bryan and Mr. Lansing left, the Secretary confirmed the early report that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City, had received his passports. This was the first official announcement.

The Secretary of the Interior called at 10:15 o'clock to take up with the President the making of repairs to the west bank of the Colorado River, within Mexican territory. Hereafter damage to the embankment in Mexico has been repaired at the expense of the United States, but Secretary Lane had doubts about the steps which should be taken under present conditions. When he left the President he said he believed that the problem would be solved by the employment of Mexicans. He added that there was danger of the whole Imperial Valley being flooded if the break was not repaired.

The President went to the Executive offices at 10:30 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later Senator Shively, acting chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, arrived. At 11 o'clock the President gave out his comment on General Carranza's statement.

The Secretary of War paid a visit at 11:15 o'clock, but refused to say what he talked about to the President. It was assumed that he again urged the restoration of the embargo on arms to the Constitutionalists.

Secretary Bryan again went to the White House at 12:15 and informed the President of Señor Algará's official request for his passports. He said that no other subject was discussed in detail.

RED CROSS GETS FIRST  
VOLUNTEERS IN PERSON

Two Pretty Girls Apply After  
Seeking Wilson to Offer  
Themselves as Nurses.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 23.—Two pretty girls, both modestly attired and carrying Red Cross books, called at the White House this afternoon and announced that they wished to volunteer as nurses for the United States in the war with Mexico.

They insisted on tendering their services to the President personally, but he had gone for a short motor ride, so attached to the White House directed them to the headquarters of the American Red Cross in the War Department.

In appreciation of the patriotism of the attractive girls "Tommy" Brabner, chief clerk of the White House, plucked two large American Beauty roses from the bouquet on Secretary Tumulty's desk and gave one to each "volunteer."

"Oh, we'll have these waxed and save them forever!" exclaimed one of the young women.

When they reached the Red Cross headquarters the girls gave their names and addresses as follows: Miss Adele Masterman, 194 M St., Northwest, Washington, and Miss Caroline Fee, 1190 St. Paul at Rochester. Miss Masterman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Masterman and Miss Fee is the daughter of Mrs. John E. Fee.

"I should dearly love to go to the front," said Miss Masterman. "I think it would be so exciting!"

"Wouldn't it be lovely?" chimed Miss Fee.

PASSPORTS OF HUERTA'S  
CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

The passports handed to Señor  
Algará, Huerta's Charge d'Affaires,  
read:

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye that the bearer hereof, Señor A. Algará R. de Terreros, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Mexico to the United States, is about to travel abroad accompanied by his suite.

These are therefore to request all officers of the United States, or any state thereof, whom it may concern, to permit them to pass freely, without let or molestation, and to extend to them friendly aid and protection in case of need.

In testimony whereof, I, William J. Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed at Washington, this twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1914, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

REFUGEES FROM  
MEXICO CITY

Trainload Arrived at Vera Cruz  
Last Night.

Washington, April 23 (1:15 a. m.).—The Navy Department just issued the following bulletin:

Admiral Fletcher wired from Vera Cruz at 9:30 Thursday night, announcing the safe arrival of a refugee train from Mexico City, which carried 50 English, 150 Americans, 300 Mexicans and 75 Germans. The first secretary of the British Legation accompanied the train, and will return with it to Mexico City to-morrow.

The passengers report the situation in Mexico City not unduly alarming as regards the safety of foreigners. Admiral Fletcher was informed the night before by Admiral Craddock that the train had left Mexico City by way of the Mexican road. He requested permission to send a train with a small unarmed escort of British sailors to meet the refugees ten miles from Vera Cruz. The permission was granted, and the train left Vera Cruz at noon on Thursday, returning with the refugee train at 6 p. m.

When the train returns to-day Admiral Fletcher will send with it his chief of staff to meet O'Shaughnessy. Information was brought by the train that 300 Federals are enamped ten miles outside of Vera Cruz, and that General Maas had about 5,000 men at Soledad.

Admiral Fletcher says the previous report regarding the rolling stock of railroads was erroneous, and that while there were plenty of cars, the Mexican troops carried away all of the engines except one broad gauge and one narrow gauge.

NURSES MAKING READY

Washington, April 23.—The War Relief Board of the American Red Cross, prepared here to-day to respond to any call the government may make.

This committee on direction was appointed to take immediate charge of relief work: Brigadier General William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the army, is chairman; the others are Surgeon General William C. Braisted, of the navy; Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the National Relief Board of the Red Cross, and Ernest B. Bicknell, national director of the Red Cross.

The board instructed the chairman of the National Committee on Nursing Service to direct local committees throughout the country to have Red Cross nurses report to headquarters weekly, where they could respond to a call for war service.

Wilson Compared with Lincoln.

Rome, April 23.—"The Tribune" compares President Wilson with President Lincoln. Both, it says, were possessed of the same Biblical inspiration, the same vigorous Puritanism, the same combatant ideals. Neither was satisfied to remain content in his own uprightness, but wished others to be upright. Both were pacifists, and yet both had to assume the leadership in war.

UPHOLD PRESIDENT,  
IS FIELDER PLEA

Governor Tells Press We Face a  
Condition, Not Theory, in  
War Crisis.

With a strong plea for the united support of President Wilson in the present crisis by every American, James P. Fielder, Governor of New Jersey, told the members of the New York Press Club at luncheon yesterday that a condition, not a theory, now confronted us, and that it was the duty of every American to uphold the President's hands.

Mr. Fielder succeeded the President as Governor of New Jersey, and he paid a warm tribute to his human side, which he said was so sympathetic that he believed that President Wilson in the last few days had many times wished himself back as Governor of New Jersey or as a citizen of that state.

"Nobody is glad or pleased that we are going to have a war," he said, "or that we are going to send our boys in blue into Mexico. But it is our duty to uphold the hands of the President, so that every nation may believe that the rights of every American citizen and the star-spangled banner must be protected."

## BIG AMMUNITION SUPPLY

Shot and Powder Sent to War-  
ships from Iona Island.

Stony Point, N. Y., April 23.—Marines stationed at the Iona Island naval arsenal dispatched the largest shipment of explosives and ammunition since the Spanish-American War to-day for the use of the warships in the expedition against Mexico.

To-day's consignment of powder, shells and cartridges, it is estimated, weighed 200,000 pounds.

The explosives were loaded on tugboats and lighters, which conveyed them to the warships stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard.

For ten days ammunition has been leaving the arsenal. The total shipments this time aggregate, including the weight of shells, more than one million pounds to date.

WAR FEVER STIRS  
SALVATION ARMY

Many of Rank and File Would  
Shoulder Rifle if Call  
Comes.

The war fever has hit the Salvation Army, and if President Wilson issues a call for volunteers there are grave fears among the officers of the army that the force of fifteen thousand men, from cadet to colonel, will be seriously depleted. Many of the men in the Salvation Army have already volunteered their services, and others are just waiting for the opportunity to fight for the flag.

Officially the Salvation Army does not believe in war, but it is looked upon as an act of Christianity to fight for the flag. The volunteers haven't permitted their fighting war spirit to interfere with their fighting religious spirit, however, and those who have offered their services to Uncle Sam have made it plain that they purpose to do their fighting in the daytime, reserving the night for preaching.

At the offices of the Salvation Army yesterday little information as to the war fever was available. It was admitted that if a call for volunteers were issued a good many of the rank and file would go to the front.

The fifteen thousand men in the Salvation Army in America are scattered throughout the country at some sixteen hundred or seventeen hundred posts.

## SENT TO 4TH BRIGADE

President of War College to  
Take Command.

Washington, April 23.—Brigadier General Hunter Liggett has been relieved from duty as president of the War College here and assigned to command the 4th Brigade at Texas City, to take effect not later than May 1.

Colonel Bullard, 24th Infantry, as senior officer of the brigade, has been temporarily in command.

Brigadier General Montgomery M. MacComb, lately in command of the military forces in Hawaii, succeeds General Liggett as president of the War College here.

SENATORS STIRRED  
BY CARRANZA NOTE

Message Fans Hostility to  
Wilson's Attitude Toward  
Rebels Into Flame.

VOICES RAISED FOR  
EMBARGO ON ARMS

Bill to Appropriate \$500,000 to  
Aid Refugees Passes With-  
out a Protest.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 23.—Smouldering hostility toward the President's attitude toward General Carranza, General Villa and the Constitutionalists was fanned into a flame again in the Senate to-day by the note of General Carranza and the reluctance of the administration to restore the embargo on arms and munitions of war destined for their forces.

The debate centered upon the bill to appropriate \$500,000 to move American refugees from Mexico. There was no objection to the bill itself, which was passed without a murmur of protest, but Senators on the Republican side criticized unreservedly the policy of the administration. Senator J. Ham Lewis defended the President, and declared that the Republicans were actuated by partisan motives.

Declaring that it was not their purpose to disparage the efforts of the President, Senators Lodge and Borah voiced protests against the policy of the administration. Senator Borah began the discussion by deprecating the interference of the United States in Mexican affairs. Senator Lodge, declaring that the country was at war, said that the same military necessity which required the interception of arms going to Vera Cruz required the interception of arms crossing the northern border of Mexico.

Wants Policy Declared.

"It occurs to me," said Mr. Borah, "that the situation with reference to Mexico has undergone such a change that we ought to take counsel and set our bearings and see what we are going to do. If we are to arrange to bring our country out of Mexico as a matter of necessity we ought to declare our policy with reference to what this government is going to do."

"We are now at armed conflict with Huerta and all the forces Huerta represents, supposedly ten or twelve million of Mexicans. This morning we are advised that we are at war with Carranza, or will be at war with him unless we change our programme. The logic of this situation is that we are at war with Mexico. Before another forty-eight hours, in my judgment, we will be at war with United Mexico. It devolves on Congress to determine, not whether we shall require armaments from an individual but whether we, as Congress, are ready to recognize the fact that we are at war with Mexico."

"I do not stop to discuss the wisdom or the un wisdom of acts that have led to this condition. I do not stop either to criticize or to eulogize. I state a condition. I do not want war. I think it ought to be declared to be the policy of Congress that the United States will withdraw as an interfering power in Mexico, in Nicaragua and in Honduras."

Most Unpopular Nation.

"It is said that the United States is the most unpopular member of the family of nations. It is said to be so because we disregard our treaty obligations. That is not the reason. The reason is that we have an utter incapacity for attending to our own business and leaving the internal concerns of other governments to their own people."

"I took the liberty of saying the other day that if the flag of the United States ever went up in Mexico it would never come down. I do not modify my views come morning. I would regard it a national disaster; I would regard it a national crime, yet in my humble judgment, if we go to war against the United States we will be in contention with them until such time that we lose the habit of coming out."

"The trouble is that when we have disposed of Huerta, when we have established ourselves in Mexico, who is going to take the place of Huerta? Where is the power to establish law and order in Mexico? Can we not see without question that there is no power to do it other than the United States? Will we trust the lives of our citizens to Carranza and Villa, with their contending forces of the Huertistas against them in the future?"

"It is hardly necessary, I think," said Mr. Lodge, following Mr. Borah, "for me to say that in common with every other Senator on this side and on the other side I shall vote with the utmost cordiality for every appropriation requested by the President in the prosecution of the war in which we are now engaged."

Danger in North Greatest.

"I think—I am sorry to say I am forced to think—the real underlying reason for excluding the proposition of the Senator from New Hampshire authorizing the President to protect the lives and property of American citizens was that if that amendment had been adopted it would have complicated the President's relations with Pancho Villa and Carranza. That amendment would have required protection to our citizens in the northern provinces, where the danger is greatest. Protection in the northern provinces might have interfered with some of the bands now operating under Carranza and Villa."

"We have read the statements from our quondam allies in the newspapers this morning. They have already drifted away. Three or four days ago 2,500 stands of arms went over the Mexican border to Villa. Some have gone over since, I am told, though I don't know how truly."

"The movement at Vera Cruz was precipitated for a military reason, which I do not question to be a sound one from a military point of view—that it was necessary to seize the arms going to Huerta, because those arms would be used against the forces of the United States. And yet arms were allowed to go over the northern border at the same time!"

"You cannot do anything more for your allies than that. Yet now we see that Mr. Carranza disapproves of what has been done at Vera Cruz. It will be only a short time before those men of the north are united with the rest of Mexico against us. It is not an unreasonable anticipation."

"I say, Mr. President, that the time has come to stop, as we have stopped at Vera Cruz, the admission of arms into the Mexican Republic. That is the surest way to bring this war to a close. I do not want to see these people furnished with weapons. That is the thing that, more than anything else in the later framing of the issue, has put us in the attitude of allies of Pancho Villa."

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Equitable Building  
Temporary Office, 27 Pine StreetWILSON SUPPORT  
ASKED IN HOUSE

Republicans Join in Plea to Up-  
hold President's Hands—  
Bryan Criticized.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 23.—Sporadic discussion of the Mexican crisis, ranging from patriotic appeals on behalf of the flag to a bitter denunciation of the State Department, punctuated the debate on the naval appropriation bill in the House. Representatives Fess and Kahn, Republicans, joined in asking that all Americans support the President, now that he had come; Representative Hobson declared that no motive of conquest or hatred actuated this country in entering Mexico, and Representative Humphrey, a Washington Republican, prayed for delivery from "the stupidity of the State Department."

Mr. Humphrey "appealed to the President" to say why he had not restored the embargo on arms entering Mexico. Referring to the Secretary of State, he said:

"We are told to-day in plain words that those arms and ammunition will be used to kill American soldiers. I am told the question was asked the Secretary of State whether they propose to stop the sale of ammunition and arms to these assassins, Villa and Carranza, and the Secretary of State replied to the newspaper men that the question was an insult, and he would not answer it."

"In the name of God, is there no end to the blundering stupidity of the State Department in relation to Mexico? We are now engaged in a bloody war of peace with Mexico, and as American blood has stained Mexican soil I want to take this occasion to appeal in the only way I know how to the President, in the name of humanity, in the name of the American people, in the name of those American citizens who have been driven out of Mexico and of those who have suffered unspeakable indignities, in the name of those murdered, that he give some reason to the people of this country why he does not stop the sale of arms and ammunition to the bandits and murderers in Northern Mexico."

Representative Fess said that "this nation is facing the greatest crisis in fifty years. We are actually at war and no one knows the end. I appeal to men of all factions to stand with the President. I recall the criticism of President McKinley in the months before the Spanish war. I was a supporter of McKinley, but I declared that he had no backbone. I am thoroughly ashamed of my utterances now, and now, as a member of the House, I want to uphold President Wilson. We may criticize what he has done, but criticism is one thing and acting when you have great responsibility and authority is another."

Mr. Kahn agreed that "now that we are in Mexico, it is the duty of all of us to support the administration."

Pleading for a big navy and defending the Monroe Doctrine, Representative Hobson told the House that American intervention in Mexico was not for conquest or because of hatred or revenge, "but for the good of the people of Mexico, whose friends we are."

SANITATION EXPERTS  
RUSHED TO VERA CRUZ

Two Public Health Service Sur-  
geons of Long Records of  
Achievement Chosen.

Washington, April 23.—At the direction of President Wilson two surgeons of the Public Health Service were ordered to-day to join the American naval forces in Mexico.

They are Surgeon G. M. Gutierrez, now at Key West, and Surgeon R. H. Von Ezdorf, now at Mobile. Both are men with long records of achievement, and are regarded as authorities on quarantine and the handling of epidemic diseases, especially yellow fever.

They have been directed to proceed at once to Vera Cruz and report to Admiral Badger. Additional surgeons, having especial knowledge of sanitation, may be directed to report in Mexico as conditions require.

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